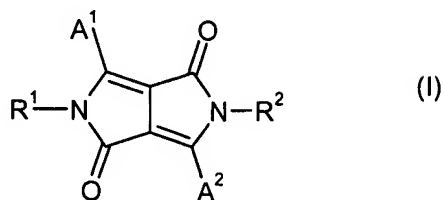


In the claims:

**1-21 (cancelled)**

22. (new) A fluorescent diketopyrrolopyrrole of formula I



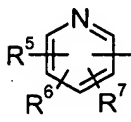
, wherein

R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> may be the same or different and are a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>25</sub>alkyl group, which can be substituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine, an allyl group, which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkyl which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl and/or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkyl condensed one or two times by phenyl which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, nitro or cyano, an alkenyl group, a cycloalkenyl group, an alkynyl group, a haloalkyl group, a haloalkenyl group, a haloalkynyl group, an aldehyde group, an ester group, a carbamoyl group, a ketone group, a silyl group, a siloxanyl group, A<sup>3</sup> or -CR<sup>3</sup>R<sup>4</sup>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>3</sup> wherein

R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> independently from each other stand for hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, or phenyl which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl,

A<sup>3</sup> stands for aryl or heteroaryl, which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl and/or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, and m stands for 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> are independently of each other a group



wherein

R<sup>5</sup> is a group NR<sup>8</sup>R<sup>9</sup>,

wherein R<sup>8</sup> is a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group, a heteroaryl group, a heterocyclic group, an aralkyl group,

R<sup>9</sup> is an aryl group or a heteroaryl group,

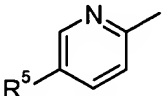
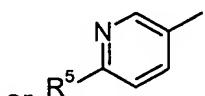
or R<sup>8</sup> and R<sup>9</sup> together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded form a five or six membered heterocyclic ring condensed by one or two optionally substituted phenyl groups.

wherein

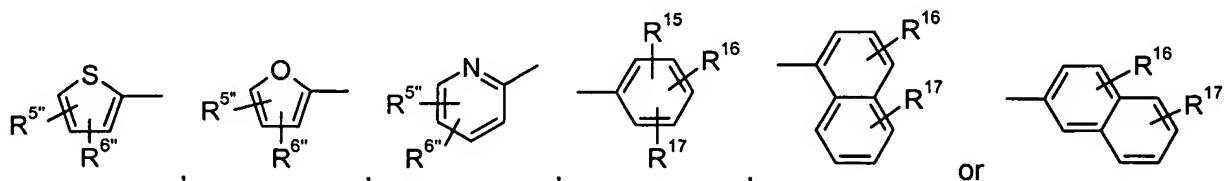
$R^6$ , and  $R^7$  may be the same or different and are a hydrogen atom, a  $C_1$ - $C_{25}$ alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aralkyl group, an alkenyl group, a cycloalkenyl group, an alkynyl group, a hydroxyl group, a mercapto group, an alkoxy group, an alkylthio group, an aryl ether group, an aryl thioether group, an aryl group, a heterocyclic group, a halogen atom, a haloalkyl group, a haloalkenyl group, a haloalkynyl group, a cyano group, an aldehyde group, a carboxyl group, an ester group, a carbamoyl group, a nitro group, a silyl group, a siloxanyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted vinyl group, a group  $NR^8R^9$ , wherein  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  independently of each other stand for a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a cycloalkyl group, an aryl group, a heteroaryl group, a heterocyclic group, an aralkyl group, or  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded form a five or six membered heterocyclic ring, which can be condensed by one or two optionally substituted phenyl groups.

23. (new) A fluorescent diketopyrrolopyrrole according to claim 22, wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  independently from each other are  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ -cycloalkyl,  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ -cycloalkyl substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl and/or  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy,  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkyl, condensed one or two times by phenyl which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, halogen, nitro or cyano, phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl and/or  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, or  $-CR^3R^4-(CH_2)_m-A^3$  wherein  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  stand for hydrogen,  $A^3$  stands for phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl, which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl and/or  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, and m stands for 0 or 1.

24. (new) A fluorescent diketopyrrolopyrrole according to claim 22, wherein  $A^1$  and  $A^2$  are

independently of each other  or , wherein  $R^5$  is a group  $-NR^8R^9$ ,

wherein  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  independently from each other stand for



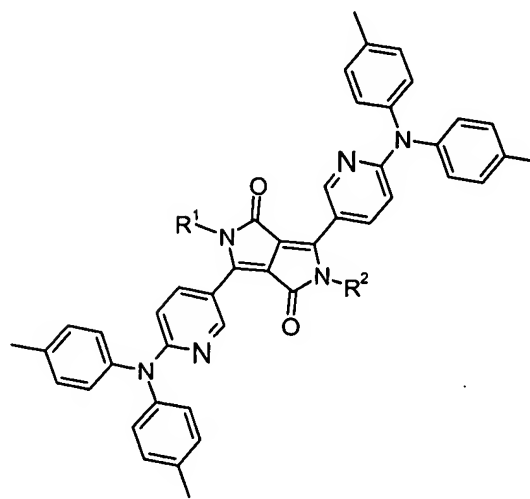
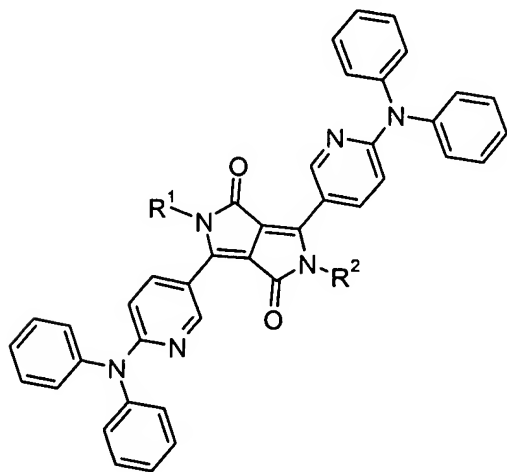
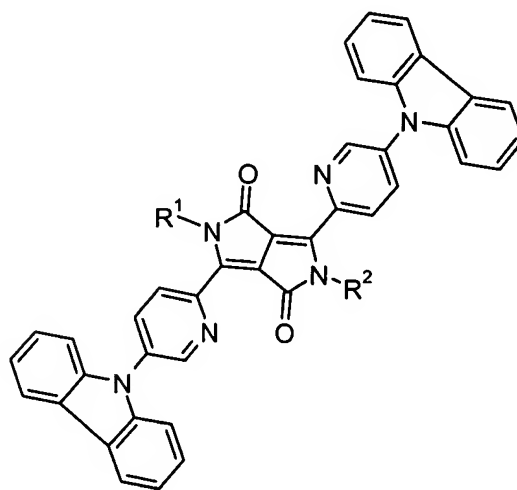
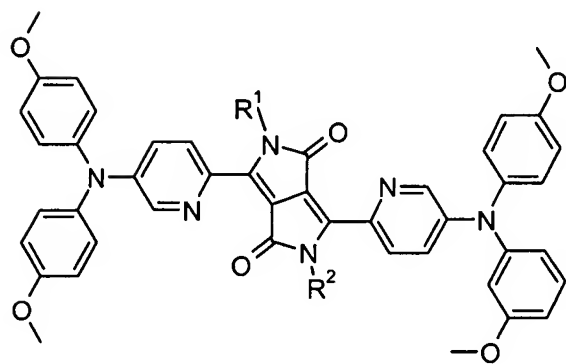
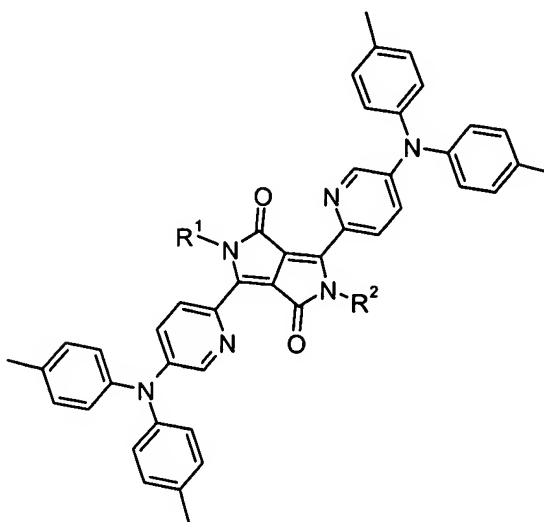
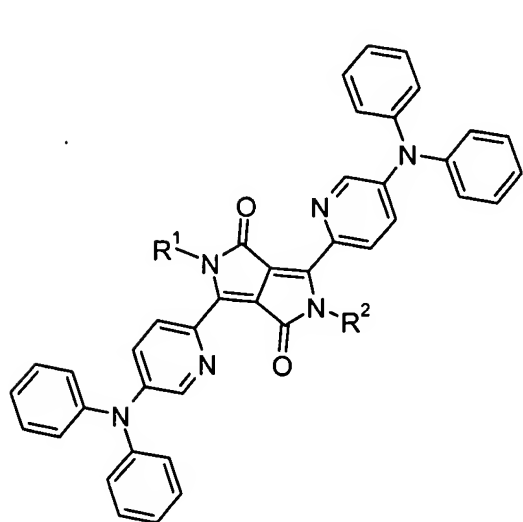
or  $R^8$  and  $R^9$  together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded form a five or six

25. (new) A fluorescent diketopyrrolopyrrole according to claim 24, which is



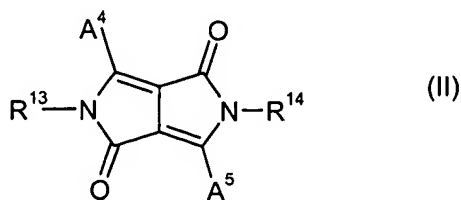
R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are independently of each other a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkyl group, a C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>cycloalkyl group, a C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>cycloalkyl group substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl and/or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, or a C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>14</sub>aralkylgroup, which optionally can be substituted by one to three C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy groups, and R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> stands for hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkoxy, or phenyl.

26. (currently amended): A fluorescent diketopyrrolopyrrole according to claim 25, which is



or

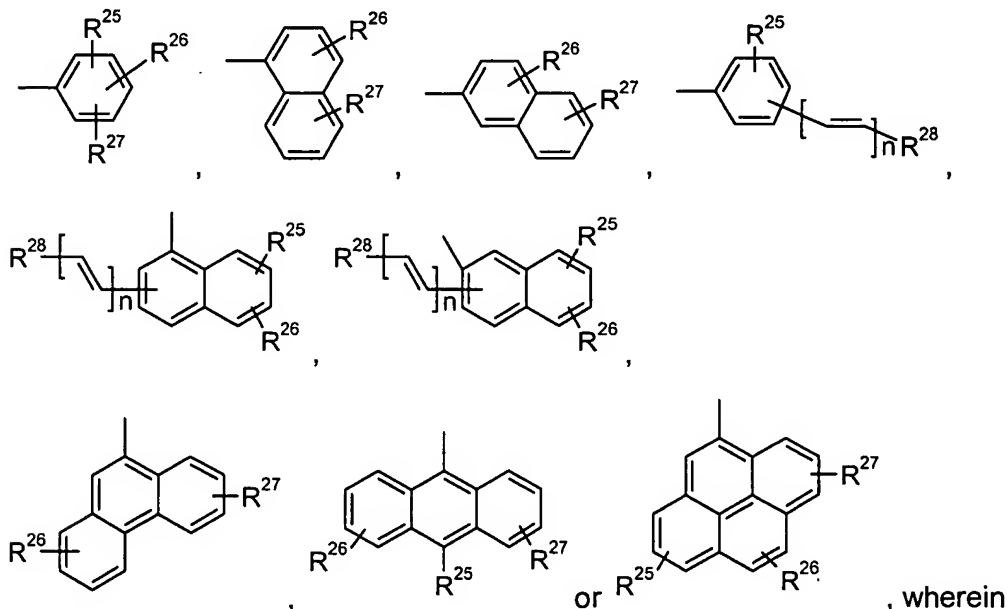
27. **(new)** An EL device comprising a fluorescent diketopyrrolopyrrole according to claim 22.
28. **(new)** An EL device comprising a fluorescent diketopyrrolopyrrole according to claim 25.
29. **(new)** An EL device comprising a composition which composition comprises a guest chromophore and a host chromophore, wherein the absorption spectrum of the guest chromophore overlaps with the fluorescence emission spectrum of the host chromophore, wherein the host chromophore is a diketopyrrolopyrrole having a photoluminescence emission peak at 500 to 720 nm and wherein the host chromophore and/or the guest chromophore is a diketopyrrolopyrrole of formula I according to claim 22.
30. **(new)** An EL device comprising a composition which composition comprises a guest chromophore and a host chromophore, wherein the absorption spectrum of the guest chromophore overlaps with the fluorescence emission spectrum of the host chromophore, wherein the host chromophore is a diketopyrrolopyrrole having a photoluminescence emission peak at 500 to 720 nm and wherein the the guest chromophore is a diketopyrrolopyrrole of formula I according to claim 22.
31. **(new)** An EL device comprising a composition which composition comprises a guest chromophore and a host chromophore, wherein the absorption spectrum of the guest chromophore overlaps with the fluorescence emission spectrum of the host chromophore, wherein the host chromophore is a diketopyrrolopyrrole having a photoluminescence emission peak at 500 to 720 nm and wherein the guest chromophore is a diketopyrrolopyrrole of formula I according to claim 25.
32. **(new)** An EL device according to claim 30, wherein the host chromophore is a diketopyrrolopyrrole ("DPP") represented by formula II



wherein  $R^{13}$  and  $R^{14}$  independently from each other stand for  $C_1$ - $C_{25}$ -alkyl, which can be substituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine,  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ -cycloalkyl or  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ -cycloalkyl, which can be

condensed one or two times by phenyl which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, halogen, nitro or cyano, silyl, A<sup>6</sup> or -CR<sup>11</sup>R<sup>12</sup>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>6</sup>, wherein R<sup>11</sup> and R<sup>12</sup> independently from each other stand for hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, cyano or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, which can be substituted by fluorine, chlorine or bromine, or phenyl which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, A<sup>6</sup> stands for phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, halogen, nitro, cyano, phenyl, which can be substituted with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy one to three times, -NR<sup>23</sup>R<sup>24</sup>, wherein R<sup>23</sup> and R<sup>24</sup> represent hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>25</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkyl or C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>-aryl, in particular phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, halogen or cyano, or phenyl, which can be substituted with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy one to three times, and m stands for 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

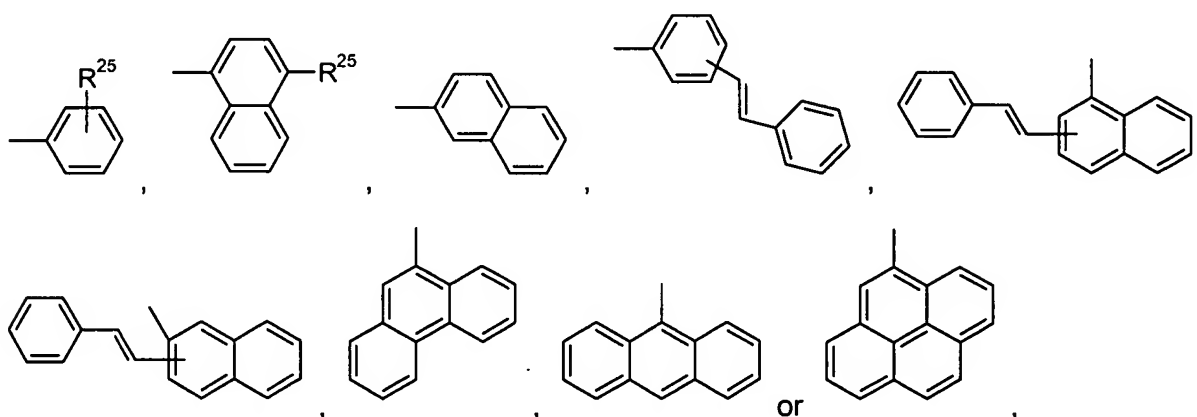
A<sup>4</sup> and A<sup>5</sup> independently from each other stand for



R<sup>25</sup>, R<sup>26</sup>, R<sup>27</sup> independently from each other stands for hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>25</sub>alkyl, -CR<sup>11</sup>R<sup>12</sup>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-A<sup>6</sup>, cyano, halogen, -OR<sup>29</sup>, -S(O)<sub>p</sub>R<sup>30</sup>, or phenyl, which can be substituted one to three times with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy, wherein R<sup>29</sup> stands for C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>25</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkyl, -CR<sup>11</sup>R<sup>12</sup>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Ph, C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>-aryl, or a saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic radical comprising five to seven ring atoms, wherein the ring consists of carbon atoms and one to three hetero atoms selected from the group consisting of nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, R<sup>30</sup> stands for C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>25</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-cycloalkyl, -CR<sup>11</sup>R<sup>12</sup>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-Ph, R<sup>28</sup> stands for C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>20</sub>-heteroaryl or C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>24</sub>-aryl, p stands for 0, 1, 2 or 3, m and n stands for 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4.

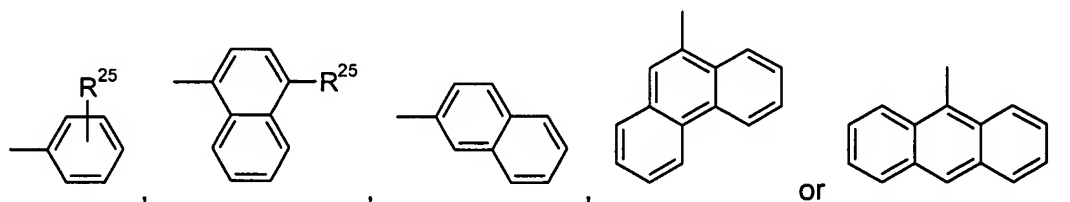
33. (new) An EL device according to claim 32, wherein the host chromophore is a diketopyrrolopyrrole represented by formula II wherein  $R^{13}$  and  $R^{14}$  independently from each other stand for  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ -cycloalkyl, which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl and/or  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl and/or  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, or  $-CR^{11}R^{12}-(CH_2)_m-A^6$  wherein  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$  stand for hydrogen, or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $A^6$  stands for phenyl or 1- or 2-naphthyl, which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl and/or  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, and  $m$  stands for 0 or 1.

34. (new) An EL device according to claim 33, wherein the host chromophore is a diketopyrrolopyrrole represented by formula II, wherein  $A^4$  and  $A^5$  independently from each other stand for



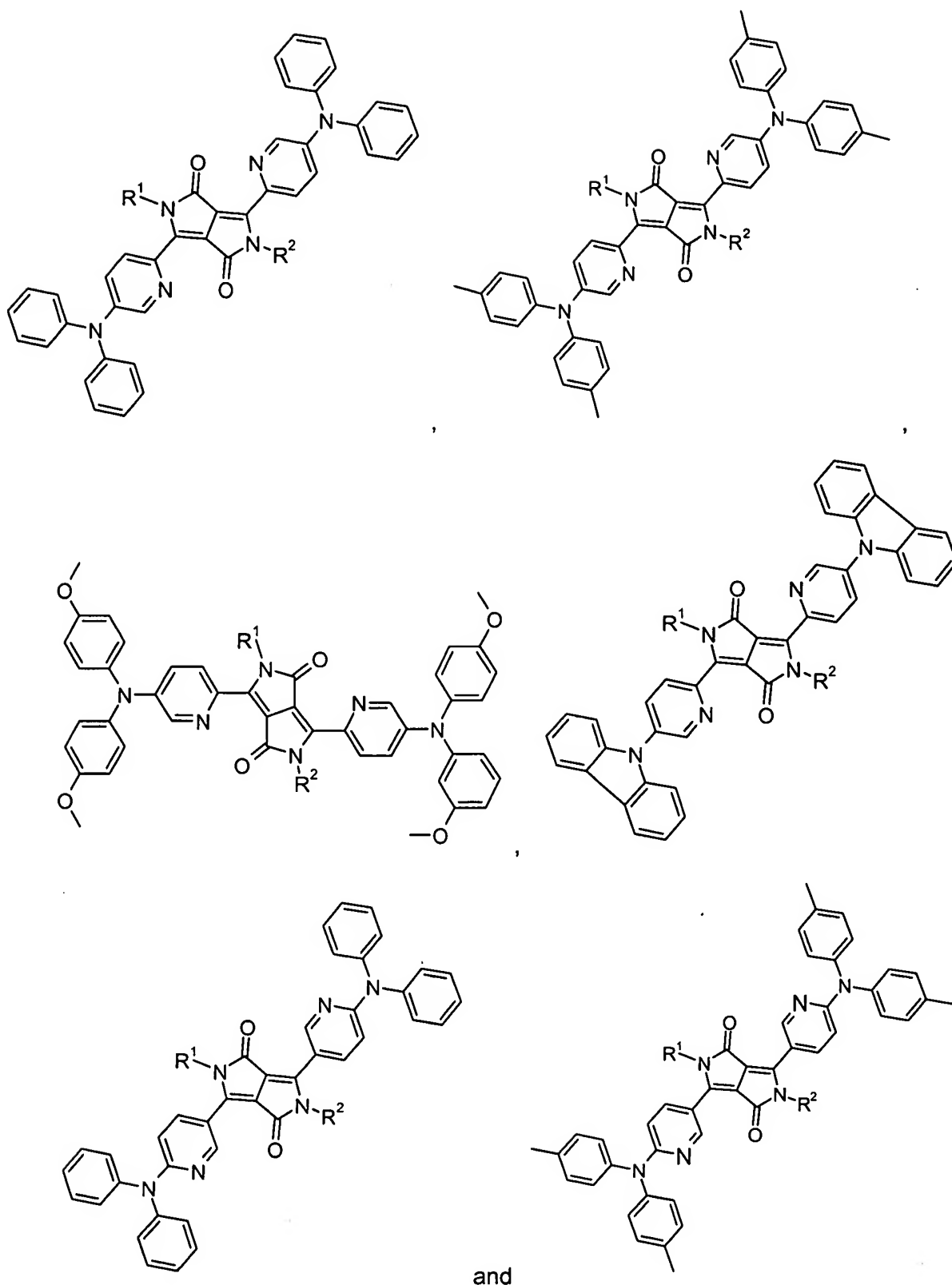
wherein  $R^{25}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl, phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl.

35. (new) An EL device according to claim 34, wherein the host chromophore is a diketopyrrolopyrrole represented by formula II, wherein  $A^4$  and  $A^5$  independently from each other stand for



wherein  $R^{25}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_8$ -alkyl

and the guest chromophore is a fluorescent diketopyrrolopyrrole selected from



wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are independently of each other a  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl group.